

KLINE NOT MAYOR, ALDERMEN CANNOT ELECT PRESIDENT

Guyon's Successor is Simply Acting Head, Authorities Decide.

HOLDS FOUR OFFICES.

Charter Permits City Fathers Only to Elect Chairman Pro Tem.

That Adolph L. Kline is not the Mayor of New York, but merely a member of the Board of Aldermen acting as Mayor, was agreed by the Board of Aldermen today. Mayor Kline will not resign his membership in the Board and the meeting scheduled for this afternoon to elect a successor to him as President of the Board found itself barred by the Charter from taking such action.

Ralph Folke, Fusion leader of the Board, quoting legal authority, said that all his colleagues could do was to select at each weekly meeting a member to perform the duties of Chairman of the Board, or Acting President. Mr. Kline, besides acting as Mayor, retains his title as President of the Board of Aldermen, to which he succeeded when John Purroy Mitchell, who had been elected to that office, resigned to become Collector of the Port.

A matter of some concern to Mr. Kline is the salary he will collect from the city. The Board of Aldermen and the legal authorities generally concede that he is entitled to the Mayor's salary of \$12,500 a month until the expiration of the term to which Mayor Guyon was elected. This will come on Dec. 31.

Mr. Kline's Aldermanic colleagues have been hearing on electing a member of the Board to serve as President. Mr. Kline had arranged to resign from the Board of Aldermen to permit of this. But legal sharpers connected with Kline's Union dug up sections of the Charter reading as follows:

WHAT THE CHARTER SAYS OF THIS SITUATION.

"Whenever there shall be a vacancy in the office of Mayor . . . the President of the Board of Aldermen shall act as Mayor. . . .

"He shall so act as Mayor until noon of the first day of January succeeding the election at which the Mayor's successor shall be chosen. . . .

"The Board of Aldermen shall elect a vice-chairman . . . who shall possess the powers and perform the duties of the President of the Board of Aldermen. . . . when a vacancy occurs in said office. . . .

This appears to be conclusive authority for the contention that the President of the Board of Aldermen, in case of the death of the Mayor, remains President of the Board of Aldermen, but acts as Mayor until the expiration of the Mayor's term. Mr. Kline recalled his determination to resign from the Board of Aldermen, it appearing that should he do so he would cease to become Acting Mayor the moment he ceased to become an Alderman.

An opinion on this point was sought from the Corporation Counsel's office. None has been received at the Mayor's office as yet.

As the case stands Mr. Kline is now possessed of four city positions. He was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen from the Fifty-first District in Brooklyn. When the Board was organized Mr. Kline, because of his personal popularity and his standing with the Republican organization, was elected by the majority Vice Chairman. He was the presiding officer of the Board of Aldermen.

When Mr. Mitchell resigned the Vice Chairman of the Board, Mr. Kline succeeded him, and also succeeded to a place on the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. When Mayor Guyon died Mr. Kline became Acting Mayor. But he is still an Alderman, still Vice Chairman of the Board and still President of the Board. This despite the fact that he has taken the oath of office as Mayor.

KLINE SAYS HE IS MAYOR, ALL RIGHT.

"I am the Mayor," said Col. Kline today, when the problem was brought to him. "I do not propose to resign as an Alderman nor will I sit as Vice-Chairman or Acting President of the Board. I have not resigned from anything, nor do I intend to do so."

"But it is argued that your status as Mayor is in question if you fail to resign from these Aldermanic offices."

"I will take a great deal of argument to change my opinion," answered Mr. Kline. "I have an opinion from the Corporation Counsel in which he holds that I am Mayor of New York City and that I am entitled to exercise all its duties and to receive all its emoluments. I was sworn in before Mr. Mitchell became Mayor of the city and I am Mayor, gentlemen."

"In there an Alderman from the Fifty-first District?"

"My personal opinion is that there is not. By succession the office is vacant. And I see no reason why I should resign an automatically vacated office. When President Mr. Kline died, Theodore Roosevelt became President of the United States and he did not resign as Vice-President."

"Then you can sit in the Board of Aldermen?"

"I think I have a perfect right as Mayor to sit in the Board and actively participate in its deliberations. If I do choose, but I would not sit there as Alderman. The same applies as to the Vice-Chairmanship and the Acting Presidency of the Board."

"The position of President of the Board of Aldermen will remain vacant until for the balance of the year."

"Yes, that is my opinion. I suppose that is the only thing that the Aldermen can do. As to elect a chairman, that is not a question."

HOW WOMEN MAY BE WELL DRESSED

Second Article of a Series

Poiret Says \$10,000 a Year May Be Spent On Dress and Smartness Be Lacking



"Each Woman Should Find Her Individual Style and Stick to It, No Matter What 'They Say' Will Be Worn," Declares the Great Costumer—"A Woman May Spend \$10,000 a Year on Clothes and Be Very Smart or the Reverse."

This is the second of a series of articles in which Paul Poiret, the famous French costumer, discusses and elucidates problems of dress in which every American woman is interested. M. Poiret is the founder and head of the celebrated house which bears his name, and he is now paying his first visit to New York. As an unquestioned authority in all things sartorial, his original and sharply defined views, to be published in *The Evening World*, will contain valuable first-hand information for the woman who would be well dressed.

By Marguerite Mooers Marshall.

How much does it cost to be a well-dressed woman?

The First Lady of the Land is reported to have said that no woman need spend more than \$1,000 a year on her clothes. At a recent session of the Dressmakers' Club in Chicago the annual sartorial expenditure of the women of the Windy City was summed up as follows: A few, \$75,000; about one hundred social leaders, \$50,000; ten thousand others, \$5,000; the well-dressed clubwoman, \$1,500; the average clubwoman, \$200 to \$300; the suffragist, \$500; down to the church worker, \$500; the social worker, \$200; the stenographer, \$275; the shop girl, \$200; the factory worker, \$200. You note that the shop and factory girls were, presumably, spending about half their wages on their clothes; an entirely wrong proportion, according to the best economic theories of expense budgets. On the face of it, one would say that the logic of living is really the logic of clothing.

But granted that a woman has a perfect right to make herself as attractive as possible, granted, even, that this is her duty to herself and to the world in which she lives, must she devote to this end such a comparatively large proportion of her income, or of her husband's income? This is the question which both the husbands and the women of America must be asking.

WHAT M. POIRET HAS TO SAY ABOUT IT.

That is the question which I put to M. Poiret, whose answer should surely

But whatever she wears has been selected with the most discrimination and fashioned and adjusted with the most consummate skill. The result is a frock of good material, of excellent cut and fit, of perfect suitability to the occasion on which it is worn. There is almost always the different touch about it, too, the bit of chiffon twisted at the throat in a way that just suits the individual woman and would suit no other.

"Then, too, while walking about Paris I have seen old women who kept to the style of dress that they had adopted twenty or thirty years before. It had been quite unmistakably the dress of another era and it had been in complete contrast to the clothes of the rest of the world, were wearing. And yet those old women have been well-dressed. Perhaps they could not afford to buy new clothes showing the latest ideas. I do not know. I never asked them. I only know that the effect was absolutely right, and charming, and that hundreds of thousands of dollars could not have made those wearers of the dress of bygone periods more attractive than they were."

"An old woman, a shopgirl such as I have mentioned, probably spends less money on clothes during an entire life-time than a great lady spends in a month. And yet the two, in their simple black frocks, are better dressed than many great ladies, because the latter do not always know how to suit their clothes to themselves."

EACH WOMAN SHOULD FIND HER STYLE.

"But not every style is becoming to every person," I protested.

"That is exactly the point," M. Poiret caught me up.

"Each woman should find her personal, individual style and stick to it, no matter what 'they say' will be worn. I am unalterably opposed to the idea of fashion as an arbitrary goddess announcing a new set of laws four times a year which must be obeyed by every faithful subject. If a woman discovers that a certain type of costume suits her, she should wear it, no matter what she reads in the dressmakers' magazines and no matter what she sees other women wearing."

For a declaration of sartorial independence you'll admit this can't be beat—and it comes from a supposed authority on dress! But though M. Poiret is undoubtedly sincere in his advice I am not sure that the average woman will accept his particular brand of it. I myself ventured a qualification.

"Doesn't a woman show a certain general conformation, or certain lines in order not to make herself conspicuous?" I asked.

"That doesn't matter in the least," he assured me magnificently. "She should forget everything except the suitability or unsuitability to her of a certain costume. It makes no difference if she is what you call conspicuous. To be conspicuous is much worse. There is a terrible impropriety among women who try to dress after one model, who follow one style."

IF A DRESS SUITS HER A WOMAN SHOULD WEAR IT OUT.

Women think too much about what they imagine to be the compulsory mode of the moment. But if a woman with a well-made, well-fitting dress of beautiful material would only wear it until it was worn out, and then change it for something else after a few weeks or months, she would have more money to spend for gloves, shoes and lingerie. One of the essential attributes of the well-dressed woman is that all these details of the toilet shall be as fresh and immaculate as possible. The dress

is only one article out of many in the well-furnished wardrobe.

"A woman must express herself in her clothes or she cannot be well-dressed. Her personality should flower, as it were, in her raiment. Her thoughts, her emotions, her dreams should be translated in terms of texture and drapery. Her costume should show the state of her sorrows."

Probably Eve had M. Poiret's idea, and that's why she abjured even a fig-leaf until she'd had her first quarrel with Adam. At least, one may logically deduce from his remarks that a woman minus sorrows should be a woman minus clothes—literally, well-dressed on nothing a year.

"Costliness alone is no recommendation for a dress," he continued. "In fact, when the costliness is expressed in too rich ornaments and too many of them, the ensemble is ugly rather than beautiful. One might as well wear a dress pinned over with dollar bills. In general, I am a great believer in simplicity. I like long, graceful lines and few ornaments. A costume plastered over with trimmings is not beautiful, and it does not add to the beauty of the wearer. The eye is distracted by a profusion of prettiness."

"Finally, no woman should spend more than the proper proportion of her income upon clothes, because even she errs against suitability. It is the height of bad taste to wear clothes too fine for the occasion. The woman in moderate circumstances who attempts to dress the part of a quality leader not only wastes her money, but is never a truly well-dressed woman."

To-morrow M. Poiret will talk about "American Styles for American Women."

BOY'S SLIDE FATAL.

Falls From Banister and Is Dying in Hospital.

When a six-year-old boy, Hugh Flynn, of No. 654 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, called to William Morris McManis, whom he was visiting with his mother at No. 219 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, and began the descent of the banister on the third floor stairway.

A moment later the mother of the three boys heard William and Morris scream. Hugh had lost his balance and plunged down the space between the spiral to an iron radiator three floors below. The women became hysterical. A neighbor called an ambulance from Lebanon Hospital.

Dr. Epstein of the hospital made an examination and declared that the child had suffered a compound fracture of the skull and would die. Hugh was taken to the hospital.

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REPUBLICANS SAY ROOSEVELTISM IS CATASTROPHIC

Chairman Schurman Takes Fall Out of Bull Moose in Opening Speech.

FIGHT ON JUDGESHIPS.

Barnes Tells His Cohorts "State Convention" Is Only to Recommend Candidates.

A so-called convention of the Republican party of the State of New York met in Carnegie Hall at noon today. After hearing from William Barnes, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, an explanation for the calling together of the delegates, President Jacob G. Schurman, of Cornell University, Temporary Chairman, made an address.

Mr. Schurman did not make any obvious effort to reconcile the old Republican party with the revolt of the Roosevelt Bull Moose element. Instead he talked about "Evolutionary Progressives" and "Catastrophic Progressives," "catastrophic" meaning Republicans of the Roosevelt brand. It was the only convention of the sort ever held by the Republican party of the State. It met to "support" to Mr. Barnes and the committee of which he is chairman the names of Republican candidates to succeed Chief Judge Cullen of the Court of Appeals and Associate Judge Gray. The only candidate suggested to succeed Judge Cullen was Judge Werner of the Court of Appeals, who still has four years to serve as an Associate Judge. For Judge Gray's place there were two candidates, Frank H. Hisecock of Syracuse, now sitting in the Court of Appeals by designation, and Justice Frederick E. Crane of the Supreme Court of the Second District.

SEEK CHANGE IN REPRESENTATION AT CONVENTION.

A matter of much greater importance to representative Republicans like Job E. Hedges and President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University was the forcing through of a resolution to change the representation of the State at national Republican conventions. A resolution will be offered to-night asking the national convention to give to each State representation in proportion to its Republican vote at the last national election. New Yorkers have been advocating such a change in the rule since the national convention of 1904. For reasons of expediency advocated by the late Mark Hanna and others it has died a-borning every time it has come up since then.

President Butler and others are determined to get a running start with it this year. The effect of the change will be to get rid of the bought and paid for negro delegates in national Republican conventions. There seemed to be every probability that the convention would do what it could to force the hand of the National Republican Committee by adopting Mr. Butler's resolutions.

The Hall was decorated profusely with American flags and a portrait of ex-President William H. Taft. Over the front of the center box of the first tier hung a flag with this inscription: "During the civil war this flag was presented by William H. Seward to Mrs. Emily Wood Barnes."

It was wrapped about the bier of Abraham Lincoln as he lay in state in the old Capitol at Albany on the way to Illinois in 1861, and was draped also for the martyrs, Garfield and McKinley."

Prof. Schurman said there are two types of Progressives—the Evolutionary Progressive, who insists on gradual development, and the Catastrophic Progressive, who demands radical and sweeping changes. The Catastrophic Progressive was recognized by the convention as the speaker's definition of a Roosevelt Progressive and the word descriptive of the class was greeted with applause and laughter.

"We want to be on our guard against the Catastrophic Progressive. But we want equally to be on our guard against the Conservative, who has become atrophied. Since all the conditions under

which we live and work and make our living are changing, our laws and political institutions, which are only the husk and formal regulation of the life of the community, must of necessity adapt themselves to the new environment of the twentieth century."

Prof. Schurman declared himself in favor of the Income tax and the direct or indirect election of United States senators. He said he believed these measures, authorized by amendments to the Constitution, but he believed the Income tax passed by the Democratic Congress is a discrimination by the South and West against three of four Eastern states, particularly New York. This declaration won the unqualified approval of the convention.

At the conclusion of Mr. Schurman's address the convention adjourned until this evening. The Resolutions Committee had an open meeting at the Hotel Astor in the interim. A hot fight was expected there in connection with a resolution calling for a special Republican National Convention before the next regular convention.

Such a convention might consider more than the trimming down of Southern representation. It might start a movement for a merger reunion of the Republicans and Bull Moose with Theodore Roosevelt looming up in the background labelled as a "compromise candidate." The laugh with which Barnes and his friends greet this suggestion has a sour note in it.

A resolution for the endorsement of

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Closed Two More Days

In anticipation of the retirement from business of Hackett, Carhart & Co., Inc., Retail, their four stores will remain closed Tuesday and Wednesday.

This is to allow for the arrangement of stock, and for the laying out of new Fall stocks for the greatest sale event ever held in New York.

The entire new Fall and Winter stock will be sold at prices averaging fifty cents on the dollar. It comprises men's high-grade suits, overcoats, raincoats, hats, haberdashery and children's clothing.

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